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## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Korea

SUBJECT Conditions in Hwanghae Province

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INFO. 25X1CSUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. 25X1X

1. North Korean officials in Hwanghae Province and related areas in April 1951 included the following:

South Hwangyong People's Committee: Chairman, KIM Yong-su (金永洙), age 31.

Hwanghae Province People's Committee: Chairman, KIM Yong-ki (金用基).

Hwanghae Labor Party: Instructor, KIM Kyong-ikwan (金基寬).

Ongjin County officials:

People's Committee: Chairman, YO Yang-pae (盧陽培), age 40.

Secretary-general, PAK Pong-ki (朴鳳基), age 30.

Replacement Department, chief, Major KIM Hi-yun (金熙淵), age 34.

Labor Party: Chairman, KIM Chin-chan (金珍贊).

Propaganda Department, chief, KIM Ui-sop (金義愛).

Farmers' Alliance: Chairman, KIM Han-su (金漢洙), age 51.

Police: Chief, PAK Nak-yong (白洛永).

North Korean army commander, Ongjin area: Captain KIM Ki-sung (金基成).

Yongchon-myon (125-04, 37-56) officials:

People's Committee: Chairman, PAK Hyong-kyun (朴亨均).

Secretary-general, CHO Pyong-yun (趙炳淵).

Farmers' Alliance: Chairman, SO Sang-to (徐相道).

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No Change in Class. ☒

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Labor Party: Chairman, CHANG Hyon-kyun (張顯坤).

Police: Chief, O Yong-hwan (吳永煥).

Women's Federation: Chairman, KIM Yong-myong (金永女).

Democratic Youth League: Chairman, PAK Ki-hwa (朴基花).

So-myong (125-10, 37-48) People's Committee: Chairman, PAK Pong-ki (朴鳳基).

Commander of Koksan (谷山) area guerrilla forces: CHA Yong-pung (蔡永鳳).

2. Major KIM Hi-yun was transferred to Hwanghae from a North Korean army unit in Chongjin (129-49, 41-47) on 15 March, along with several other persons. With him came KIM Chae-yun (金在燾), second lieutenant, also assigned to the Replacement Department. Five other second lieutenants from Chongjin were assigned at the same time to Pyongyang; they were KIM Kwang-su (金光素), age 28, YI Chong-hun (李鍾勳), age 26, CHANG Suk-kyong (張淑京), age 31, HANG Il-song (黃立松), age 25, and PAK Un-pae (裴雲培), age 25. Chinese Communist officers were stationed in Hwanghae.

WU Po (吳波), director of supply for the Fourth Field Corps

LANE Yong-kuo (李永國), chief of educational groups of the 125 Regiment.

3. Most of the population of Hwanghae during March and April appeared to be waiting for the return of UN and ROK forces to the province, but there were some complaints that the people had been abandoned in the UN reverses and were not taken along during retreats. Many young men refused to cooperate with the North Korean authorities and hid in the mountains, particularly near the villages of Tongo-ri (125-13, 37-53) and Kuksa-bong (125-23, 38-00). The villagers there fed the youth and aided them in underground work. The number of persons hiding in caves in the mountains was constantly increasing.
4. In March, the North Korean authorities were trying to control the local population through various government agencies and also to attract their support, in the following ways:
  - a. People's committees guided and aided farmers in their spring sowing, along with their work of investigating the populace and the war refugees.
  - b. Members of the police, Democratic Youth League, and local self-defense corps strengthened their guard over areas of military importance, using patrols in groups of three to five men.
  - c. Members of the Farmers' Alliance tried to aid local farmers in their sowing, especially to encourage them to plant barley and potatoes.
  - d. Women's Federation branches mobilized women and organized them into local units for political indoctrination. Plays were one of the commonest forms of propaganda.
  - e. The Military Mobilization Department under each county and myon people's committee was changed to the Replacement Department. The military personnel formerly assigned to these offices mostly stayed on with new titles. The departments were charged with investigating youth who tried to evade military service and those who might support the South Korean regime. The departments were made up of three sections, for transportation, statistics, and mobilization; the first of these handled transport of military materials according to orders from the military authorities.

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5. Many residents, regardless of age and sex, were put to work on constructing reservoirs and water works at Taetan-ni (125-18, 38-04) about 20 March. Each person was ordered to supply 20 days' labor.
6. During 24 to 26 March, a meeting was held at Kyulsong People's School, about two and a half miles south of Haeju (125-42, 38-02), for the announced purpose of working out measures for controlling war refugees. Approximately 600 persons attended, including officials of the Hwanghae Province Labor Party. Various officials and Labor Party members made speeches, with the following general purport: Houses owned by persons who had fled south should be searched for food supplies and any food found should be distributed to war refugees, except some which should be reserved for members of Southern-sympathizing families who had remained in the north. The people were told that food would soon be imported from China, being delayed only by lack of transportation facilities; 34,500 bags of rice and 3,500 meters (approximately 11,400 feet) of cotton cloth were ready for shipment to Korea.
7. The audience at the meeting were informed that North Korean policy was to arrest and try in a people's court those persons who had pretended to support Communism while actually remaining sympathetic to South Korea. The trials would begin with public questioning, then be turned over to the Ministry of State Security for conclusion; anyone recognized by the people as a "vicious element" would be shot at the public trial. This statement was followed by the following announcements:
  - a. Members of the Labor Party in various areas along the coasts should set land mines there by 25 March.
  - b. All persons living on the coast should move two and a half to four miles inland by 25 March so as not to be endangered by the mines.
  - c. Labor Party members should strictly fulfill their assigned task of guarding assigned areas and if possible organize local youth into self-defense groups for protection of strategic places by 27 March.
  - d. In order to prevent the removal by South Korean troops of foodstuffs piled along the coast, these food supplies must be transported to safe areas to the rear. Horse-carts and laborers should be mobilized to complete the removal of this material by 5 April.
8. Approximately 60 prisoners or criminals held in the detention quarters of the Ongjin State Security office were moved to Chaeryong (125-37, 38-24) police station under guard by three State Security personnel.
9. On 13 April, under the pretext that they were being moved to safer places, the population was being forced by the authorities to move to the rear. This move was recognized as a means of preventing departure of the people to the south. Among those affected, the refugees at Mahap (124-50, 37-55) Island were suffering from a shortage of food and were having difficulties in complying with the movement orders.
10. During April, typhus, small-pox, and measles were wide-spread throughout Hwanghae. The percentage of persons infected with these diseases was high, particularly among the refugees, who were suffering from malnutrition. No measures were apparently being taken by the North Korean authorities to curb the epidemic.

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